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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE WHITTEMORE CASE ENDED.

His Resignation of Membership—Vote of Censure and Condemnation Passed Unanimously—Those Who Did not Vote—Progress of the Cadetship Investigation—No Cause for Action in Mr. Covode's Case—The Court of Claims—The Georgia Case—The Senate Opposed to Inflation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1870.

Whittemore Checkmates the House.

There was a great throng at the capitol early this morning, and some time before the Houses met all the galleries were crowded with persons anxious to see and hear the end of Whittemore's case. Stringent orders had been issued to the doorkeepers, and as a consequence there was far less pushing and excitement than on yesterday. General Logan called for the regular order as soon as the journal had been read, and then in accordance with the promise of yesterday gave all his time but five minutes to Whittemore, who at once rose in a calm and deliberate manner to speak in defence or apology of his course. As he did so he beckoned for a page, and put into his hands a letter for the Speaker. He had proceeded but two minutes when Speaker Blaine sharply rapped him to pause, and said he had received a letter which it was his duty under the rules to immediately lay before the House. There was instant confusion, two or three members protesting that Whittemore could not be interrupted, and others suggesting to him to withdraw his letter and submit it after he had finished speaking. Mr. Blaine replied that it could not be withdrawn, and must be read forthwith. It proved to be Whittemore's resignation, with its acceptance from the Governor of South Carolina, of which many persons in the galleries manifested disgust at this termination of the affair, and discussion sprang up on the floor as to Whittemore's right to go home on full pay. Mr. Blaine, amidst order, suggestions and parliamentary inquiries were made by Ingersoll, Eldridge, Butler, Dawes, Logan, Farnsworth, Boutwell, Woods, of Arkansas, and Smith, of Tennessee. The point made by Messrs. Banks and Dawes was that the resignation of any member is not complete till it has been acquiesced in by the body of which he forms a part, and they held that an opposite doctrine would allow a minority at any time to break up any legislative assemblage by tendering their resignations.

The Speaker finally ruled that the resignation was complete, and he therefore could not recognize Whittemore's attempt to speak, though consent to do so might be given by the House if no one objected. Mr. Farnsworth appealed from this decision *pro forma*, in order to get the sense of the House, and the Speaker was sustained by a decided vote.

There then was some hurried debate as to what should be done next, ending in a motion to table the resolutions of expulsion, which was carried all but unanimously.

Mr. Logan at once brought in from his Committee **another order of censure and condemnation** in strong terms, which was swiftly put to a vote and carried by 185 yeas, without a single dissenting voice. This ended the matter, and the House then went into Committee on the appropriation bill. Whittemore gathered up his papers and retired, and Mr. Farnsworth took possession of his vacated chair.

Those Who did not vote for Censure.

The following are the names of the members who did not vote on the resolution of censure: Butler, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Rhode Island; Ela, of New Hampshire; Poland, of Vermont; Lynch, of Maine; Hill, of New Jersey; Brooks, Bailey, Calkin, Fox, Ladin, McCarthy, Morrissey and Sanford, of New York; Covode, Armstrong, Mercur, Marshall, Phelps, Van Horn and Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Hambleton, of Maryland; Milnes, Porter and Ridgway, of Virginia; Hoge and Bowen, of South Carolina; Whittemore, of North Carolina; Harris, of Mississippi; Burdett and Van Horn, of Missouri; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Golladay and Sweeny, of Kentucky; Butler, of Tennessee, and Strader, of Ohio. Of these **resignation**, Bailey, Brooks, Dixon, Ela, Hill, Ladin, Lynch, Mercur, Morrissey, Ridgway, Strader and Woodward are known to have been tendered in one case or other, and some of the others were probably out of the House at the time the vote was taken. Covode, Dawes, Golladay and Butler, of them, are one or less days in arrears with the cadetship inquiry, and seem to have refrained from voting for reasons of delicacy or propriety. Judge Poland and Gen. Butler announced yesterday that they would not vote for expulsion. Members who judged from the speech made by Mr. Coburn of Indiana, on Monday that he was some what shaky, although not in favor, as he voted for condemnation. Mr. Hoge did not vote, but signed the report for expulsion. The general conclusion of the public on Whittemore's case seems to be that he made a great mistake in allowing any one to speak for him, and that if he had gone before the House, confessed his wrong, pleaded ignorance, and thrown himself on the mercy of that body, he might have got off much easier than he did. His friends say he will at once return to South Carolina and stand for re-election.

Latest Developments in the Cadetship Inquiries.

The Military Committee were in session a long time to-day, and the members say the inquiry has shown that there is no cause for action in the cases of Hoge, of South Carolina, and Covode, of Pennsylvania; but in those of Butler, of Tennessee, it reported to be as follows: That he appointed a son of General Dan Tyler without any understanding, direct or indirect, of compensation; that two or three weeks later the friends of the boy interested in the success of the Republican party in Tennessee, went to Butler and said as he had done them a kindness they proposed giving about one thousand dollars for campaign purposes, and asked him to take charge of it, which he did; he and the witnesses testify that there was no bargain and no previous talk or arrangement about money, and that what was subsequently paid was in the nature of a political subscription, and not for Butler's benefit. A majority of the committee, speaking for himself, says he is entirely satisfied there was nothing improper in the transaction. The Committee examined witnesses in the case of Golladay, of Kentucky, but the purport of the evidence taken is not known. One of them refused to answer inquiries, and will be brought before the House unless the changes his mind and properly responds.

Work of Court of Claims.

A report from the Treasury Department shows the following facts and figures: The Court of Claims to this date has disposed of one hundred and sixteen cases relating to cotton and other captured and abandoned property, of which seventy-one have been decided against the Government and settled, eighteen have been gained, and twenty-seven have been appealed by the Government to the Supreme Court. The number of cases now pending in the Court of Claims is eight hundred and twenty-eight, in most of which the testimony has been taken since June, 1868, at which time the cases came into charge of the special counsel of the department. The whole amount covered into the treasury from sale of captured and abandoned property is $4,377,362, while the amount paid out on judgments against the Government is $755,285. The estimated value of the property represented in the suits now pending is $5,673,788. The evidence in many of these suits is so conclusive that the claimants will never venture to bring them to trial.

The Case of Georgia.

The Georgia case is waiting itself out. The Senate Judiciary Committee are understood to hold that no further legislation is necessary with reference to what has taken place in the Legislature of that State this winter, and it is believed they will report in favor of regarding as legal and valid all acts of the former Legislature except the unseating of colored members. How they will decide on the Senatorial question is not yet known. Some of the Representatives from the State who were in the last Congress are preparing to set up a claim for seats in this one, on the same certificate of election from General Meade that they held before, they base the claim on the understanding that the Reconstruction Committee will report the State now first entitled to representation in Congress.

The Senate Opposed to Inflation.

The action of the Senate to-day on Mr. Williams's resolution is decisive as to inflation of the currency, and shows that the House may as well drop the Loughridge instructions at once, and give its attention to necessary business. Senator McCreery was the only member who objected in any degree to the resolution, and the sentiment of the upper branch of Congress is positive and unchangable against inflation.

2300 WASHINGTON, February 24, 1870.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $4,869,-619.

THE TEXAS SENATORS.

General Reynolds officially reports that the Legislature of Texas had elected Morgan C. Hamilton to the United States Senate for the terms ending in 1871 and 1877, and J. W. Flanagan for the term ending 1875.

REVENUE SEIZURE IN TENNESSEE.

Information has reached Commissioner Delano of the seizure of Kilpatrick's distillery at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by Revenue officers. Three hundred barrels of whisky were seized.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made an argument before the Senate Post Office Committee to-day, in opposition to the Hubbard bill.

WHAT WHITTEMORE WOULD HAVE SAID.

Mr. Whittemore, in his remarks prepared for delivery in the House, expressed the belief that a large number of cases are to be discovered, where corrupt motives and causes influenced appointments. The eagerness of the press to find sensational material would bring it to the public gaze. He denied that he in the appointments he made was actuated by any other than the most correct motives. He admitted that he had been injudicious, and asked that the intention might be considered as well as the act. He had been represented against by a committee upon which there were those whose skirts were not clean of corruption. There were those whose [illegible] Mr. Whittemore had seen, which showed pis willingness to accept a proposition of a purchase of his appointment, and void yet he sat in judgment over him, and voided even against the most lenient propositions for time for further examination of his case. He laid the charge at the door of a member from New York, who was part of the conspiracy against himself, and who offered money for the letter which Whittemore wrote to Kogler.

ASSAULTS ON AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Prominent friends of Cuba, while not discrediting the report that acting Consul General Hall recently received an anonymous communication warning him that he was in danger of assassination, state that it could not have originated from a Cuban source, as none but Spaniards have been engaged in assaults on citizens of the United States.

LARGEST JUDGMENT EVER AWARDED.

The Court of Claims has rendered judgment in the case of Bernsheimer Bros., of New York, George Taylor, counsellor, for $185,000, against the United States, for confiscation of cotton taken at Savannah. This is the largest judgment ever awarded in that court.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

The Committee on Military Affairs was today engaged in examing the case of Representative Golladay, charged with selling a cadetship.

CONGRESS.

Whittemore Prevents Expulsion by Resigning.

Speeches on the Funding Bill by Senators Fenton and Patterson—The Revels Case Further Debated—Legislative Appropriation Bill Reported to the House, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

The bill chartering the Pittsburgh city electors to December was reported favorably.

The bill for a State Insurance Department was reported negatively.

Mr. Sherman's Treasury bill was considered. Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment requiring proposals to be solicited in public proceedings to be published. Pending discussion, adjourned.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Howard—Supplement to West Elizabeth borough, Allegheny.

Also, supplement to act authorizing the school directors in the fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money.

Also, supplement for the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

Also exempting Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation. He read a letter read from Bishop Potter, in favor of the bill, which was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Dixmont Hospital Appropriation.

The appropriation bill was considered on first reading all day. Mr. Ames moved to strike out the section appropriating $50,000 for the gradual absorption of greenbacks in the new securities, which would thus constitute a resumption of specie payment. He believed the interests of the people improved by the reduction of taxation to the nominal but in the actual rate of taxation. The system of taxation should also be simplified, so that it should not be a source of corruption and select luxuries, rather than to the necessaries of life.

After replying to previous remarks of Mr. Morton, Mr. FENTON said in conclusion he deemed the success of the pending scheme desirable, although it would be in his judgment greatly improved by the amendment which he indicated. It is desirable not only because it would increase the value of the bonds, but because it would put an end to the clamor when threatened to violate the public faith and imbair the public credit.

Mr. PATTERSON spoke upon financial topics, in which he showed the amount of the circulation which should either be gold or redeemable in gold, and that there was a rational limit to such circulation; that it was desirable to establish a system of funding greenbacks and gold certificates, and also refunding some of the securities which are now held for taxation; that the rate of four and a half per cent. of the Loughridge bill was too low; that it would be a saving of $34,000,000 annually in Government interest, and this, placed in circulation, would discharge the debt in twenty-six years, and if the Government put out $1,200,000,000 of bonds, we should save $18,000,000, which would discharge the debt in a little over a generation, and that the bill would enable the reduction of taxation $100,000,000, which now constitutes surplus revenue. He would not recommend so sweeping a measure, but thought it would be just to relieve the industry of the country to the extent of half that amount.

The Mississippi subject was then taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. STOCKTON to refer the credentials of Mr. Revels to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY supported the proposed reference upon the ground entertained by his political associates in the Senate, that under the Constitution Mr. Revels was not eligible to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE, during the remarks of Mr. Saulsbury, made the statement that Revels was neither a foreigner nor a mulatto, but an octoroon, and that he made the statement out of compassion for the political sufferings of his friend Saulsbury upon the probability of being compelled to associate with a Senator of a jet black negro.

Mr. WILSON asked unanimous consent to enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House amendment to the political disability bill was concurred in.

Mr. FOWLER objected, and the motion was deferred until to-morrow.

Mr. HOWARD believed the proof of Revels's election conclusive, and that the only question was as to the sufficiency of the objection of him on account of color. He (Howard) maintained that every person born in the United States, and who has not been a slave, was a citizen. He would not, however, undertake to say that even a black man born a slave was to be held a citizen from his birth. The [illegible] Legislature, in his opinion, has sent a **into eternal derision and contempt.**

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to refer the letter of Chief Justice Taney expressly limited the Court of Claims to those with pure [illegible] blood in their veins, and whose ancestors had been sold as slaves. It appeared Mr. Revels was a man with a large proportion of white blood, and it followed necessarily that some of his ancestors were not slaves. Upon the whole, in view of all authorities, legal and otherwise, Revels had always been a citizen of the United States.

Mr. CAMERON narrated the particulars of an interview between himself and Jefferson Davis just prior to the war, and before the latter had left the Senate, during which he declared to Davis his own conviction that slavery would have ceased from the moment the first gun was fired upon the flag of the country, and that his (Davis's) secession movement had been sold as slaves. It appeared Mr. Revels was a man with a large proportion of white blood, and it followed **necessarily that some of his ancestors** were not slaves. Upon the whole, in view of all authorities, legal and otherwise, Revels had always been a citizen of the United States.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1870.

FESS, GOULD & Co., are before the New York Legislature asking for legislation for putting them in perpetual possession of the Erie Road. Last winter a bill was passed for this purpose, which seems not to have been sufficient. It was bought through, and the intention, it is said, is to put through the present bill by the same means, and we should not be surprised if they succeeded. This is the kind of legislation which in our State usually goes through with a "whirl."

THE annual appropriation bill is before the Legislature, and its consideration will afford an opportunity for the friends of economy to put the principle in practical operation. Tens of thousands of dollars are annually taken from the Treasury which no half-dozen intelligent men thoroughly understanding the objects for which appropriations are made and the way the money goes, would sanction for a single moment. In the name of charity money is taken to an extent and expended in a manner which few provident men would think of if it was their own money. It is something to be earnestly desired that the growing greed for the public funds for objects if not absolutely personal, yet so nearly so that the form of charity is but dimly seen in the distance, should be pronounced against by our Legislature. It is noble to bestow liberally on our Public Charities. It is scandalous to have those charities the shield for extravagance and that which is worse than folly. Let the representatives of the tax payers band together to protect the treasury, and in no instance vote a cent about which there is any reasonable doubt.

THE speech of MUNGEN, of Ohio, not spoken in the House, but printed in the *Globe*, in accordance with a practice that has grown up at Washington, comprised with much other stuff, a vulgar tirade aimed at Senator SUMNER, although no mention was made that the abuse was intended for the Senator. MUNGEN will probably be censured, although it will be much better if the habit of printing speeches not spoken during the sessions of Congress shall be abrogated. A great deal of superfluous eloquence, written up for members by professional speech makers, gets before the country in this way. One result is to magnify pigmies and dwarf the really able debaters who scorn such a paltry way of obtaining reputation as the printing of essays, written out carefully at home, and for most part bearing no relevancy whatever to the really vital questions of the day. The best way to break up this system is to do away with the *Globe*. The same evil prevailed at Harrisburg during the existence of the *Legislative Record*. Its pages (at the rate of fifteen dollars per page) were taken up very often with speeches not delivered in either house, but written out by the members in their rooms, and injected into the *Record* for the benefit of posterity and Mr. BERGNER. This practice has fallen with the *Record*, and Harrisburg has witnessed fewer bunsombe speeches this session, written and printed, than at any previous session for twenty years.

THE original idea was that members of Congress would step upon the most eligible and promising candidates for the nine Military Academy appointments at the disposal of the country. We may be quite sure that it was never contemplated that Members of Congress would distribute them serves by selling the appointments to the highest bidder. This, however, will seem to be the case if it become a common practice—all our hopes to the contrary notwithstanding. Several disgraceful cases, some members of the House have evidently been in the habit of realizing cash on appointments, and we fear more are involved in the transaction.—*New York Times.*

While we are slow to believe that selling cadetships by Members of Congress has "become a common practice," as the *Times* says, we are compelled to think that such sales have been much more frequent than the public have had any idea of, and by members, too, of whom such a thing was not suspected, before the present investigation commenced. Although direct testimony may not be found—because may be it will not be sought after—implicating others besides those Congressmen and ex-Congressmen whose names are already before the public in that odious light, suspicion, pointed by a variety of facts and circumstances, nevertheless rests on officers of having sold appointments. The reader of the House proceedings is at once drawn towards conclusions in this regard. On some, doubtless, suspicion will rest unjustly; while others, perhaps, guilty as those against whom the evidence bears hardest, will escape altogether. The investigation, therefore, should be continued, and we hope that it will be, till these suspicions are exploded or the grounds of them established.

POSSIBLY, one of the most interesting political questions of the present year, will be the attitude the Democracy of the North propose to assume in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment, soon to be declared part of the fundamental law. Excluding the ratifications of the States of Indiana and New York, to which objection has been made, the amendment has received the votes of sufficient States, therefore objections must be made to the manner of its ratification by certain of the Southern States in their provisional character, or to the power of Congress to submit such an amendment to the States. The Connecticut Democratic State Convention on Tuesday last at Hartford, was opened with a speech by the Chairman denouncing "the amendment as an infamous lie and a fraud upon the people." The Committee on Resolutions declared:—

> That the Fifteenth Amendment (so called) to the Constitution of the United States is in no sense an amendment to said instrument, but is a radical change therein, striking at the most essential State rights, which lie at the base of the compact formed by the thirteen States in the Convention of 1788, and its forced and fraudulent adoption at the point of the bayonet will be the dead letter that was ever struck at the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people.

This was unanimously adopted, while another resolution, approved in a like manner, sets forth—

> That it is the State of Connecticut at to-day the same sovereign and independent State that it was one hundred years, with full power to declare who shall and who shall not vote within her borders; the franchise which it is her privilege to exercise is hers by inheritance from her fathers, taken away and its badge was conferred by the hireling robbery of the general Government in the State will have lost its God-given rights and become degraded to the position of a conquered province.

All this is rather muddy. It does not state what the Democracy propose, merely what they think of what has been done. But this, to some extent, has been the alpha and omega of Democratic platforms of late years.

M. LE VERRIER, the wonderful astronomer, who, guided by the perturbations of Uranus, wrote to Dr. GALLE, of Berlin, to what point in space he should direct his telescope if he wished to see a new primary planet, and who thus became the real discoverer of Neptune, has for many years been the superintendent of the Paris Observatory. It is perhaps the highest scientific position in France, and affords a large income to the incumbent. Well, the great man of the stars has been lately removed with ignominy from the situation. It seems that this great master of the mathematical laws of the Universe is utterly incapable of governing his own passions. Envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness have their peculiar abode in his heart. Some time ago he told the Empress she was a fool, because she expressed admiration for M. FATE's lectures on lunar geography; LE VERRIER thinking himself the only person in France who ought to be allowed to talk about astronomy. Her Majesty was offended, yet she forgave him. But in the indulgence of his envy and malice he at length almost ruined the observatory; by insults and various annoyances he drove his assistants to resign, it was impossible to get others to take their places, and at length the government had to interfere, and LE VERRIER has been discharged.

We may add that M. LE VERRIER is not the first to exemplify the compatibility of vast science with an evil spirit and an ungovernable temper. Indeed, the natural tendency of the study of the sciences, uncorrected by other influences, seems to be to produce an unamiable disposition, though this is not the common impression. A rather common notion exists that there is something in scientific pursuits particularly adapted to quiet and keep down, if not to quite eradicate the angry passions of men. Some are almost ready to class the cultivation of science among the means of grace, while still more fancy that the *sanctus*, in the plenitude of their refined meditations and enjoyments, possess in themselves a little heaven, wherein their souls dwell apart from the turmoils and perturbations of the world. A more complete delusion than this notion it would be difficult to find. By the jealousies and attacks of the scientific men of the time, and by their attempts to injure his reputation, Sir ISAAC NEWTON was led bitterly to regret that he had not kept his discoveries in light to himself—and many of his late researches he persistently refused for his own peace to publish. On the establishment of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin by the Great FREDERIC with MAUPERTUIS at its head, all the city soon found amusement in the feuds and intrigues of the men of science. Perhaps it could be shown that this class of intellectual laborers are just as liable to fall out and are just as bitter in their hatred, as the men of theology, medicine or law.

PROPOSED THEOLOGICAL AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A small, respectable and, in point of numbers, insignificant religious sect, has for many years existed in this country, one of whose distinctive peculiarities, has been a refusal to recognize the entire legitimacy of the United States Government on account of an alleged defect in its Constitution. This defect is the omission of any formal recognition of the Almighty as the Ruler of nations and as the source of all governmental authority. Not through the influence of this sect, but in a quite independent way, Christian citizens of denominations differing widely in their religious views, have for half a century or more, from time to time, declared their dissatisfaction with the omission on the same grounds.

Soon after the outbreak of our late civil war, voices in acknowledgement of the alleged defect and in calls for its correction, were simultaneously raised in sections of the Northern States distant from one another. Some of the persons who thus spoke were, no doubt, influenced somewhat by the decidedly religious features of the newly adopted constitution of the Confederacy. They felt that the rebels had, in this respect, improved the venerable instrument. But in many the sentiment favorable to a distinct recognition of the Almighty in the fundamental law of the land, was almost certainly produced by a conviction of the presence of divine judgments. Again, by the discussion of the right of secession and of the right of coercion, others had been led to inquire into the first principles of all human government. They had heard those subjects talked about often enough; but a wordy debate ending in nothing worse than a difference of opinion is one thing, while a debate that sends a million of men to battle is a very different affair. And it seems quite likely that a good many, even of our public instructors, were enabled by the early calamities of the great war, for the first time in their lives, to understand the practical nature of those abstract doctrines on which all government is founded. While the war lasted, in all parts of the country one of the most effective appeals for men and means to carry it on was the argument that in fighting for their Government against rebels the people were maintaining the cause of God. In the same thought, multitudes of our best soldiers found courage in battle and consolation in the hour of death.

Perhaps in a considerable degree as the result of having the religious aspect of government thus forced upon them, so many were prompted to express themselves in favor of a direct and formal acknowledgment of the Almighty in the Constitution of the United States, that a real movement was begun in this direction. Several conventions have been already held in its interest, we know not how numerously attended. A national association has been formed for the purpose of securing an amendment of the Constitution, and a call has been issued for a convention, with that object, to meet in Pittsburgh on the 3d day of March next. This call is signed by the Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, lately appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, President and by several distinguished gentlemen, Vice Presidents of the association.

The Union and other religious enthusiasts, and however much we may dissent from their views, we ought to endeavor to understand them. Some of these gentlemen, or indeed all of them, may be desiring to secure a constitutional amendment of a nature inconsistent with the religious convictions of some Christian sects. But the recognition of the Almighty as the author of national existence and as the source of law, would surely not involve any infringement upon any liberties which the people of this country are now enjoying, in any respect. The acknowledgment of the Bible as a divine revelation, and as containing the doctrines and principles of religion and morals upon which our legislation rests, would seem to be equally free from fair objection. Both these features incorporated in the Constitution would form merely a direct recognition of what is impliedly recognized in the inauguration oaths and in every court of justice in the country. We are, however, under the impression that these generalities would not satisfy the persons who are most prominent in the movement. Indeed, it is probable that the admission into the Constitution of a portion of their theology without the rest of it would be regarded with less favor than the rejection of the whole. Then, it may well be doubted whether the theological amendment adopted by a divided vote, would not do more harm than good. The inevitable preliminary discussion could hardly fail to be mischievous in tendency and effect. The argument that God is dishonored by the silence of the Constitution does not strike us forcibly. Under a political system like ours the opinions and sentiments of a majority of the people give character to the government in the sight of heaven as well as of men, and a devout clause in a written instrument, unsustained by the voice of the people, would surely command as little respect above as below. Nor are we able to believe that the amendment proposed, if adopted, would afford any aid in the conflict with radical innovators. With them the battle must be maintained and victory secured by argument. Unless they can be defeated in that way, and their noxious principles kept from spreading, we do not see that there is any help.

THE "Scalpers" is the name assumed by the anti-ring Democrats in New York city. They have been largely reinforced of late by adherents of Tammany, and the new city charter proposed by Mayor Hall, and now pending in the Legislature, it is said will be surely passed. A new charter is proposed abolishing the Commissioners and legislating Hall out of office, by a new election for Mayor in the spring, with either Andrew H. Green, of the Central Park Commission, or Senator Creamer as the candidate for Mayor. New York has long been famous for its significant political nomenclature. This year the contending parties are known as the "Hay-loft and cheese press" wing and the "Scalpers," the one indicating the rural, and the other the city opponents of Tammany.

GEN. GRANT being unable to accept the invitation to attend a meeting in New York, to provide for the relief of destitute families of disabled soldiers, sents a cordial letter, in which he said: "The object is one that appeals to the heart of everyone who sympathized and acted in the preservation of our great Republic. I hope your meeting will be very successful, and that not only will New York provide for her heroes, but that each State that has not already done so will give the just aid to its band of deserving men, and also provide for the orphans of those who gave their lives to preserve the life of their Government."

"MACK," of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, having been interrogated as to his views on a certain political point, answers after this style:

> WASHINGTON, January 20, 1870.
>
> DEAR SIR: In reply to your "demand" and whether I am willing to call a "Chase man," I have the honor to say that it is a matter of no consequence to me, having that the impertinence of your "demand" will be a sufficient excuse for the strength of my reply. I am, etc., MACK."

This, the correspondent thinks, "will do well for a model reply to all questions based upon the presumption that the private friendships and personal preferences of men who happen to edit or write for newspapers are common property with which the public have concern."

JOSEPH MAZZINI has written a letter in which he says he is painfully affected by the indifferent attitude of the United States towards Cuba. "The last act of the great American drama," says he, "is being performed on that island. The Cuban insurrection is the direct consequence of your war of emancipation. It is neither logical, nor good, nor worthy of the United States to raise a banner, and then to coldly abandon to death those who have said to themselves, 'The hour has arrived.'"

THE death of the Bishop of Chichester, on Tuesday, at the age of eighty-four, renews the wonder at the great vitality of the English upper class. They live high, work hard and last long. Last year quite a number of the people died: one at ninety-four, two or three at ninety, and the others not far below, the most untimely death being of one cut off at youthful sixty. The Bishop was the oldest of the English prelates at the time of his death.

PIERRE BONAPARTE is said to intend a visit to this country when he gets out of the clutches of the High Court. He will probably settle in New York, where he can live as many men as he likes without troublesome interference.—*Boston Post.*

And, we will add, become a leader in the Democratic party.

THE Mormons have commenced their labors in Chicago, where they expect to reap an abundant harvest. It is probable that they know where of they hope. Chicago is more nearly like Salt Lake than any other single community in the country.

THE STATE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Payment of Salaries and Appropriations—The Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont—Proposed Change of Managers.

The principal items in the State Appropriation Bill have already been published, but there are some other points of interest in the bill. Section twenty-five provides that all annual salaries and all appropriations to penitentiaries and charitable associations shall be paid quarterly at the office of the State Treasurer, unless otherwise provided by law, and no money appropriated for any specific object shall be applied to any other of the charitable institutions, penitentiaries or houses of refuge.

Section twenty-eight authorizes the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital to apply the unexpended balances of former appropriations to the furnishing of the east wing of said hospital, to the payment of salaries for the ensuing year, to the grading of the grounds in the rear of the hospital building, so as to prevent the sliding of the soil, and to obtaining additional insurance; *provided*, that the board of managers of said hospital shall consist of thirteen members, eight of whom shall be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; that the existing and future directors by contribution shall be honorary directors, with the power to designate from among their own number five persons who shall be acting members of the Board. The managers, in their last annual report, asked for an appropriation for the purpose of paying for the grading in the rear of the buildings to prevent the sliding of the soil, but it will be seen that the committee have denied them that.

The appropriation bill being under consideration in Committee of the Whole of the House yesterday, the above section referring to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was amended by granting an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, on motion of Mr. Ames, of Crawford, and striking out the proviso relative to appointment of managers, on motion of Mr. Davis of Philadelphia. Mr. White, of Allegheny, who is familiar with the institution and its management, vigorously opposed the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, which was championed by Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia, Mr. Vankirk, of Washington, and Mr. Schaffner, of Fayette. Messrs. Davis and Schnatterly paid a visit to Pittsburgh very recently.

CIRCUMLOCUTION.

Collecting a Judgment Against the Government.

The "circumlocution" office practice prevails in Washington to a marked extent, as narrated in the annexed statement made by Mr. Peck, of Ky., in the House of Representatives on Wednesday. But it is all well enough, if it is to keep money in; and presents a comfortable contrast to the mode prescribed in our "Border Claims," bill at Harrisburg for depleting the State Treasury. Mr. Hooper said that in collecting a judgment of the Court of Claims a lawyer had to go through the following devious ways:

> First—Went to the Chief Clerk of the First Auditor, he stated the account, and compiled the interest.
> Second—Went to another Clerk in the same office, who copied and numbered the account.
> Third—Went to another Clerk in the First Controller's office, who subscribed his book the number and amount of the account.
> Fourth—Went to the Chief Clerk of the First Controller, who verified the account and the computation of interest.
> Fifth—Went to the First Controller, who signed it.
> Sixth—Went back to No. 2, who again verified it.
> Seventh—Went to the Register's Clerk, who copied it in register's book.
> Eighth—Went to the Deputy Register, who signed it.
> Ninth—Went to the Warrant Clerk, and obtained a warrant.
> Tenth—Went to Mr. West, the Chief Clerk, who signed it.
> Eleventh—Went to Mr. Hartley the Assistant Secretary, who signed it.
> Twelfth—Went to Mr. Lamb, in the Controller's office, who registered it.
> Thirteenth—Went to the First Controller, who signed it.
> Fourteenth—Went to the Register's Clerk, who copied it.
> Fifteenth—Went to Register Allison, who signed it.
> Sixteenth—Went to Mr. Mann, who took my receipt for the draft and handed it over to me.
> Seventeenth—Went to Mr. Mann to a whisky toddy. [Loud laughter.]

The English Emigration Schemes.

The *Anglo-American Times*, while favoring the scheme of aiding the English poor to emigrate, agrees with us in the opinion that they will come here rather than go to the colonial possessions of the queen. The London *Standard*, a tory journal, but favoring the cause of the poor, advocates government aid to emigration, and argues that the ministry will thus develop British industry, provided the emigrants go to the colonies. Its figures are interesting.—It says:—

> Speaking in round numbers, the United States, with a population of 38,000,000, take £31,000,000 of British goods, or at the rate of 16s. a head; the Dominion of Canada, with a population of 4,000,000, takes £7,000,000, or 35s. a head; the colony of New South Wales, with a population of 500,000, takes £3,000,000, or £6 15s.; the colony of New Zealand, with a population of 250,00, takes £1,700,000, or £7 18s.; the colony of South Australia, with a population of 200,000, takes £1,200,000, or about £7; the colony of Victoria, with a population of 700,000, takes £4,000,000 or at the rate of £5 10s.—the broad fact being that the Australasian and North American colonies alone consume more than six times as much of the produces of British industry as the United States in proportion to their population. Emigration to the United States, therefore, however beneficial to that country and to the emigrant himself, cannot be said to be advantageous to England as compared with emigration to her own colonies.
>
> To this the *Anglo-American Times* replies that by encouraging emigration into this country, whether it is sure to come anyhow, England will remove some of the hostility now existing, will get some of our tariff restrictions removed, and so will really gain more by her emigrants than by sending emigrants exclusively to her own colonies. All agree that next year's emigration will be larger than ever.

The discussion on the Irish land question has brought out some curious statistics. It having been charged that there were eighteen agrarian assassinations in Ireland during the year 1869, a correspondent writes to the London *Times* to say that there were but six of these murders in that period, and that the records show a rapid diminution of homicide throughout the island. His figures may be thus summarized:

Period.	Trials for murder.	Convictions.	Executions.
1837-41	1,676	192	108
1839-43	581	84	73
1841-45	521	104	67
1843-47	642	81	71
1844-48	275	34	9
1858-62	158	15	1
1864-68	110	15	1
1837-68	3,500	611	319

The most remarkable feature of this bloody record, after the gratifying decrease in crime, is the small proportion of executions to crimes—about one in eighteen.

THE Alaska exhibit of receipts and expenditures in that far off polar region is not particularly comforting, and we see that it has brought Senators who voted for the treaty to the confessional. In a debate in the Senate last week, Mr. Morrill asked Mr. Patterson if it had not been demonstrated "what fools both of them were in voting for the Alaska Treaty?" Mr. Patterson, also laughing, was "not disposed to differ from his friend from Vermont;" he claimed, however, as one virtue, that although he voted for the treaty, "he made a speech against it." (Great laughter.) But Mr. Morrill was by no means disposed to allow this sole credit to Mr. Patterson, for he (Mr. Morrill) "made a speech against the treaty, and voted for it just as Mr. Patterson did." (Renewed laughter.) It would be curious to know how many Senators and Representatives are in the same box, and the connection therewith of the Alaska lobby fund.

UNITED STATES Assessor Taggart, of Salt Lake, thinks that the Almighty has provided for extinguishing polygamy among the Mormons. He says: "I base the opinion on the fact that out of seventy-five children born in polygamy, seventy-five are males. I have the statistics of two hundred and fifty-seven families' names, just picked up here and there, not selected with any reference to this question, and in those two hundred and fifty-seven families eighty-three out of each hundred of the children are males. The day before I left, Davis Bennion, a bishop clerk of the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, told me that he had fifteen little boys under eleven years of age and six daughters." The Assessor's facts are decidedly interesting, but not entirely conclusive. They at any rate show light on the physiological aspect of concubinage.

THE Kentucky House of Representatives felt the necessity of doing something on the 22d of February, so the clerk was directed to spread the following on the journal of the House:

> The 22d of February—the birthday of George Washington. The House directs that this page be left open, and that nothing be entered hereon but what has reference to his memory. Let this war, that in peace, and find in the hearts of his countrymen, we trust, still his name, with the archives of this House, and those who may follow us in handing his deeds. The first relic, the foremost defender of the rights of States against the encroachments of the general power, we are at this early day helplessly left to mourn the fall of your fame—a disgrace and a reproach that ought to be imposed by King George himself.

THE Philadelphia bar asks for two additional judges of the District Court and one additional for the Court of Common Pleas; and also the passage of the following law by the Legislature:

> That the Supreme Court, from and after the first Monday of December next, shall consist of a quorum, when any four of whom shall constitute a quorum, when convened for the purpose of holding the several courts authorized shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large, at the next general election, agreeably to the constitution and the laws, and shall be commissioned and receive the same salary which the Judges of the Supreme Court receive.

JAPAN has stretched its first telegraph wire, which was worked soon after New Years. It connects Yeddo with Yokohama, both important cities, between which lightning lings is to fly on wings outstripping the wind. The Japanese are wonderfully quick in adapting modern inventions and discoveries to their social condition. Their ambassadors took notes and made sketches of everything that interested them when in America and Europe, and proceeded to turn them to practical account as soon as they returned home.

ACCORDING to Professor Nerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, the mountains in Cherokee county, of that State, were first to obey the mandate—"Let the dry land appear." The rocks of those mountains are placed by him in the ozoic system, the most ancient as to time. Traces of organic remains are found even in the latest of these series. The later formations are entirely wanting. He declares that this continent was first to emerge from the waters, and the mountains of Cherokee county were the first points made bare.

The following are the names of the four men who took passage in Cincinnati on the Emma No. 3, to cut wood at Gayoso Landing; C. M. Enolds, of Illinois; P. B. McEwen, Jas. Cameron and James Stratford. Enolds and McEwen were drowned. The latter lived in Cincinnati. Cameron and Stratford escaped and returned to this city.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The horse hospital attached to the New York Fire Department has been established for over three years. Previous to November, 1866, the sick horses were treated by private veterinary surgeons, and at much greater expense than under the present plan. The New York Fire Department owns in the aggregate one hundred and sixty horses, all over sixteen hands high, strong, sound, docile, and able to trot a mile in four minutes. In going to a fire running is not permitted, the prescribed gait being a four minute trot and a walk on the way home. The principal diseases treated in the hospital are tender feet, bad legs, colds and colics.

An estimate has been made of the annual consumption of tobacco in ounces, per head, in the following named countries: Belgium leads off with 150 to 160 ounces; then follows Holland with 130 ounces; the United States, 112; Denmark, 106; Austria, 105; Norway, 100; France, 86; Spain, 70 to 80; Portugal, 50 to 60; Russia, 40; Sardinia, 40; Tuscany 30 to 40; Papal States, 30. The Zollverein, which includes Prussia and Central Germany, consume the largest quantity per head.

The average wages paid to farm laborers in 1869, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, was $25 75 without board, and $15 88 with board. The average wages for the different sections of the country in 1868 and in 1869 were as follows: In 1869—Eastern States, $30 39; Middle States, $30 07; Western States, $28 93; Southern States, $16; California, $49 71. The rates of wages in 1869 were as follows: Eastern States, $32 03; Middle States, $29 15; Western States, $27 01; Southern States, $16 81; California, $46 38.

The Swedish Government is going to establish a Medical College at Gothenburg, where medicine at the age of seventeen and upwards may go through a complete course of study, lasting three years, and including clinical and anatomical lectures. The diplomas obtainable in consequence will give them the right to establish themselves as physicians in any part of the kingdom.

A curious suit is soon to come on in London. A few months ago the Earl St. Maur, eldest son of the Duke of Somerset, died suddenly. His mother believed his death was caused by mistaken treatment on the part of the medical man who attended him, and has, it seems, been using very strong language in regard to the offending doctor; stigmatizing him as "a hypocritical murderer." The Duchess is granddaughter of the celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and consequently sister of Mrs. Norton.

STATE NEWS.

Fire clay has been discovered in the country adjoining Pulaski, Mercer county, and a company has been leased the land in the vicinity with a view to commencing the manufacture of fire bricks.

Philadelphia owes a larger debt by several millions than the State. The total debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1870, was $42,491,934. This will unquestionably exceed the highest sum the debt of the State ever reached.

There are about twenty divorce cases pending in the Philadelphia courts.

A man in West Chester has been sent to prison for one month for stealing an umbrella.

Scranton proposes to bid for holding the State Fair in that city next fall.

There is on trial this week, in Bellefonte, a case involving the title to thousands of acres of land in Potter, Elk, Forest, Centre, Cameron, Clinton and Mifflin counties, which formerly belonged to the Potter estate. The plaintiff in the case is General James Potter, of Lewistown.

N. N. Selby, of New Hamburg, Mercer county, believes that he has "discovered, after years' study, a machine that will run by itself—self-supplying motive power—capable of great momentum and enlargement, and can be made to subserve the purposes of their powers generally used." He wants a few capitalists, of good character to take stock in the concern.

Henry Metzger, of Honesdale, who brought suit against the Erie Railroad Company, for the breaking of his arm at Lanesboro' over their road, was awarded damages to the amount of $4,000.

Quite a number of persons, says the *Erie Observer*, have left that county and emigrated to the South, and many more are preparing to follow in the spring. The recent long winters and uncertain summers of the last few years have discouraged the farmers, and they are literally over head and ears in debt, and unable to remove to a more regular climate. Most of those emigrating prefer North Carolina to any other State.

A fine substantial railroad bridge has been completed by the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad Company, over the mouth of Pithole creek, at its junction with the Allegheny river, near Oleopolis. This does away with the curve and long trestle work formerly existing at that point, and is an improvement.

It is said that the inventor of cork legs is now making a drawer extension table for the county almshouse. He gives his name as Charley Murray, and formerly lived in Philadelphia.

There is a time-honored custom in Bedford wherein the Sheriff one day in the year treats the famished lawyers and editors to a good dinner. It occurred last week, on the opening of court.

Letters from J. H. Douthett, now residing at Winchester, Kansas, received by his friends in Butler county, announce that his store and its contents were destroyed by fire on the 29th of January. The loss is $6,000, on which $4,000 in small dollars, upon which there was an insurance of three thousand dollars. The fire was the act of an incendiary.

The Washington *Reporter* is responsible for the following: We learn that a fellow named McCarty, residing in Cross Creek township, some time since eloped with his mother-in-law, leaving his wife and family to shift for themselves. His new—or mother-old—wife, it is said a good woman, having grandchildren eight years old and whose husband is dead. She is ahead of anything we have yet heard of in the tree-love line.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, aged one hundred and six years, died at the residence of her son, Mr. Joseph Snyder, in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, on the 15th inst. She died suddenly while engaged in dressing herself in the morning. She was remarkably active and vigorous up to the time of her death, mentally as her age. She was born at or near Carlisle, and has been a resident of Armstrong county the greater portion of her life. Her maiden name was Painter.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The State capitol at Charlestown is progressing rapidly. Material has been collected so that on second day the contractors will have the walls rapidly put up. A large force of carpenters have constantly employed, and lines will have all the wood work ready for its place as soon as the walls are up.

A paper mill is about to be established at Charlestown, the materials for making glass of the best quality being inexhaustible in that vicinity.

A large iron furnace is being erected near Malden, on the south side of the Kanawha river, by Messrs. Dewey, Vance & Co.

A Parkersburg widow ran away with a fellow the other day, leaving four children at home, the eldest nine and the youngest one year old. It was three days before their absence was discovered, when all their feet were frozen.

The citizens of Central Station, Doddridge county, have organized a company to build, and put in operation, a woolen factory in that place. The first entry of the machinery subscribed necessary for the purpose, and will commence work in a few days.

Governor Stephenson has appointed President A. D. Williams, of Flemington College, to be State Superintendent of Free Schools, to fill the term of Prof. Ziegler, lately deceased.

The wool trade is reported to be brisk in Brooke county, the prospects for the year being propitious, and prices to be obtained.

More than one million barrel hoops have been cut and shaved in Doddridge county this winter.

James Palmer, Esq., has sued the corporation of Wellsburg to enforce the payment of a subscription of $7,000 to the Bethany turnpike.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pitcher, nearly near Fairmont, celebrated their "golden wedding" last Monday.

The Morgantown *Constitution* says numbers of persons, anxious to settle in that town, are turned away for want of dwelling houses.

The Morgantown *Post* has an "oldest woman." Miss Sallie Thomas, aged one hundred and two, domiciled in the Poor House near that place.

The Parkersburg *Gazette* says: We learn that there is a mine of iron ore of the best quality now being developed on the Ohio river, four miles below Parkersburg, and that samples have been tested and pronounced first class and valuable. It is easy of access, and we hope may prove lucrative to the owners and to give an impetus to manufactures among us.

OHIO NEWS.

The citizens of Cleveland, not being pleased at the manner in which the State Agricultural Society acted relative to locating the next State Fair, have taken the preliminary steps towards holding a Northern Ohio Fair in that city next fall. An abundance of material aid is promised.

The Baptist parsonage at McConnellsville, Morgan county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, Rev. Mr. Cather and his family making a narrow escape with their lives. Mr. Cather's personal loss is $1,000, and the parsonage was insured at $1,200.

The employees of the Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, have organized a workingman's relief society for mutual aid in sickness or death. Mr. Aultman gives $1,000 to the society's treasury, and is its president.

A new iron furnace is to go into operation in October at Warren, the iron tendered by the citizens of that town having been accepted by a party of capitalists.

Noble county is third in the State in the production of tobacco. For the year ending July 1st, 1868, she cultivated 2,281 acres, producing 2,327,678 pounds. Montgomery and Monroe are the only counties ahead of her, and they are not very far in advance.

Carr, who is now awaiting execution in the Belmont county jail, for the murder of Miss Fox, received the news as to the day of his execution with a loud laugh. He will be hung on Thursday, March 24th, on a warrant issued by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Or Mr. Stewart's new enterprise at Hempstead, we learn that the avenues and streets will be all of good width, none of them less than eighty feet wide, fifty-one feet for the main streets and fifteen feet on each side for the sidewalks. The roads will be well gravelled, firm, solid and substantial. As mapped out the blocks will be from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in length and from 400 to 500 feet wide. The variation in length and width of the blocks will be made to conform to the natural features and surface of the land. To avoid tameness and sameness a number of avenues will run diagonally. The corner lots will be about 250 feet square and the other lots from 200 to 225 feet front and 250 feet deep. A large hotel with 1,000 feet front and 200 feet depth is to be built in the immediate vicinity of the depot for the railroad. As regards the line of the railroad, this has not yet been definitely settled, except on the western side, where it will come about the center of the land running north and south, and thence running east-southeast until it crosses Cherry Valley, at which point a fine iron bridge will be built, the present carriage road being about twenty feet below the general level of the land surrounding it. This matter of the railroad, however, will be arranged so as to give the best practicable accommodations to the residents in coming from and going to New York.

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WILL CURE
Corns and Bunions.
PRICE 50 CTS. SENT BY MAIL 60 CTS.
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SOME REASONS WHY
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HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.
PAPER SACKS.
How They are Made and Who Makes Them.
Godfrey & Clarke's Sack Factory.

In all probability the person whose eye glances over the heading of this article will ask himself: "What is there curious in a paper sack?" an article as common as a salt-cellar or pepper-box. Paper is paper, and a sack or satchel made of paper is a paper sack, and that is the end of it. Perhaps people who are inclined to do up the history of a paper sack in short-hand have never observed the peculiarities of the paper sacks commonly employed to hold flour, very convenient things for the miller, the grocer and the cook, to say nothing of the poor family just around the corner, who, if they waited until they were able to buy a barrel of flour, would be reduced to absorption in which neither barrels or sacks could be of service.

It must have puzzled others to account for the strength and the extraordinary degree of resistance noticeable in the paper sacks filled with flour, weighing fifty pounds, which are thrown carelessly from wagons, flung from hand to hand across a store-room, pitched around in short in a promiscuous manner, such as would prove destructive to the heaviest muslin or sheeting. A paper sack sells at one-fifth of the price paid for muslin sacks. A good paper sack will sustain a weight of one hundred and ten pounds to the square inch! The heaviest muslin will scarcely sustain three pounds. The secret is simple. The sacks capable of sustaining a pressure of a hundred pounds to the square inch are made from Manilla, a species of hemp, the product of the Philippine Islands, which comes to us in bales, and from which our strongest cables and ropes are made.

ODDS AND ENDS.

At Godfrey & Clarke's they will show you tons upon tons of Manilla cables, ropes, cords, and twine. Whole pieces gathered from river craft, oil wells, bell towers, scraps from every conceivable quarter. Having served their purpose, these are sent to the paper mill, to be cut into uniform size, half the length of a finger, cleaned and submitted to a process similar to that employed in the manufacture of ordinary paper, care being taken, however, to treat the material in such a way as to give the fiber one direction as it leaves the mash for the roller, and in this manner its original strength is retained.

DOUBLE CYLINDER PAPER.

Of course the strength of a single thickness of paper made in this manner will be found in the direction of the fiber. By an ingenious arrangement two such layers or thicknesses are combined in a single sheet, with the fiber of one layer crossing the other at right angles. This, termed double cylinder paper, is the material employed by Godfrey & Clarke. Take up a sheet of this double cylinder paper, test its strength, and you discover that it is uniform. Hold it up between you and the light, it looks blotchy—a good sign.

THE GERMAN CLAY DODGE.

A very fair paper to all appearance, and exhibiting uniformity of color looked at in any light, can be made, is made by mixing German clay with the Manilla. The clay gives the paper weight and color, but at a cost of strength and the degree of resistance to moisture essential to a good article. In short, it is a trick resorted to by unscrupulous manufacturers, but one that sooner or later betrays itself.

MAKING THE SACKS.

The making of the sacks gives employment to from fifty to sixty women. One woman will shape up, or fold and paste the edges of two thousand fifty-pound sacks per day. The sheets are laid on a table, the edges to be pasted exposed, the lap made on the opposite to a mark on the table. The shapes are next taken to a machine, formed a bottom locker, which marks two parallel lines across one end of the half formed sack, which is then passed to another hand. To form the square bottom of a sack requires six folds, requiring seven movements. A woman with a paper folder makes these movements in less than three seconds. A square piece of paper is set in the center of the bottom to add strength and to paste on by another, and a fourth proceeds to paste the work. "Soft tie" sacks are run under a machine termed a crimper, which renders the upper portion of the sack tidy and more pliable. The sacks are now ready for

THE PRESS.

One of the most ingenious inventions we have examined is the printing press employed in Godfrey & Clarke's establishment. The machinery is exceedingly simple, yet exact in its operations. The power is supplied by a caloric engine, Ericsson's patent. The fuel consumed is less than that required to supply an ordinary stove. The press, which was made by Cottrell & Babcock, of New York, throws off three thousand impressions per hour. One woman takes charge of engine and press. As it is necessary to dry the sacks, in the winter six sets of racks, one side of the engine is placed between the tables bearing the new made sacks. In this manner two tons, or twenty thousand sack can be dried in a day. In the summer season the sacks are dried on racks in a separate room, where there is room for forty thousand sacks per day. The building is two stories and twenty feet long by fifty-four in width.

TESTING THE SACKS.

While in the establishment we were curious to learn how the strength of the paper was determined. A strip of paper one inch in width was cut from a fresh made sack, and placed in a machine devised expressly for the purpose of testing the strength of textile fabrics. The paper parted as the hand on the dial plate rested at 19. Repeated tests were made with the same result. Several tests were made with muslin, but in no instance did a strip of muslin one inch in width exhibit the strength required to sustain two pounds. A portion of the same sack was "dished" by folding over the corners, a quart of water

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

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EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 24, 1870.

We notice that the feature in the Sherman currency bill, which provides for free banking on a specie basis, is most favorably received in California. The leading journals of the Pacific coast acknowledge that an exclusive specie currency is not only inconvenient, but the export of it makes the money market liable to violent fluctuations and extreme pressures, and there seems a general desire to have the conveniences of a paper currency, if they can get such as is at par with gold. The San Francisco papers express the belief that, if National Banking on a specie basis were authorized, it would be adopted at once in California.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting on this phase of the bill, says: There is, also, not much doubt that banks would at once be organized in the Southern states and in New York city, to issue notes redeemable in gold. If the House of Representatives will not understand the currency question sufficiently to vote intelligently upon it in all particulars, it ought at least to pass some measure authorizing the issue of banking notes redeemable in gold, subject such banks to regulations similar to those of the present National Currency act. In the present situation the issue of bank notes redeemable in specie is practically prohibited. Banks organized under the present act would find it impracticable to issue bills redeemable in gold, because the national currency act makes all the present bank issues to be brewster of the same value, thus obliging every National Bank to take the notes of every other National Bank at par. The circulating banks is taxed out of existence, so that bank circulation redeemable in specie is practically prohibited. It is well understood that the original idea in the establishment of the National banking system was to afford a means of getting back to specie payments without obliging the Government to accumulate the vast hoard of gold necessary to do it. All that is necessary to do now is for the Government to allow its greenbacks as fast as the surplus revenue will allow, and gradually depriving the National banks of the means of *nominal* redemption, make them stand by themselves. But the banks now have a monopoly, and mean to keep it if they can, and have sufficient influence in Congress to enable them to muddle the question of free banking, or even of an increase of the present volume of bank circulation every time it comes up, and to defeat any measure that would diminish the proportion of greenbacks to bank notes. But if Congress allows these monopolists to obstruct every movement to resume specie payments, it should not allow them to prevent others from issuing notes that are redeemable in specie. The establishment of banks with circulation on a specie basis ought at once to be authorized. For the present it would not do us in these middle States any good, but it would, at least, prepare the way for a better currency, and, having provided this means of having a better currency, the plea for the monopolies of irredeemable currency might be taxed into adopting it.

—The drop in the Government bonds to-day was a necessary result of the fall in the gold premium, which was lower than it has been since the first year of the rebellion. And now that affairs are drifting so rapidly towards a specie basis in the face of all speculative and timid theories to the contrary, we trust Congress will let well enough alone, and not strive to press measures upon the country that will have a disturbing and dangerous influence on its finances.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	117½	119½	119½
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '65	114	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '67	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds '68	113	113	112¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	117¾	118¾	118½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 24.	Feb. 24.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	117¾	118¼	—	¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	119½	—	1¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114½	114½	—	½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	114½	114½	—	½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114½	114½	—	½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112¾	112¾	—	¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	113½	113½	—	½
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	112¾	112¾	—	¾
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112¾	112¾	—	¾
U. S. Currency	117¾	119½	1¾	—

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various stations of the New York Boards during the day:

February 24, 1870.	10 00 M'N	11 12 10	1 35	4 00
	A M'P	M'F	M'P	M'P
New York Central	96¾	97	97	97
Erie	26	27¼	27	27¼
Harlem	97¼	97½	97½	97¾
Reading	97¾	—	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	121	—	121	121
Michigan Southern	88½	88	87¾	88
Illinois Central	144½	—	142	142
Cleveland and Pittsburg	102½	102½	101¾	101¾
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	73¼	71¾	73¼
Do. preferred	89	89	89	89
Rock Island	120¾	120¾	119¾	120
St. Paul	64¾	65	64¾	65
Do. preferred	78½	78½	78½	78½
Tol. and Wabash	46	46¾	46	46¾
Do. preferred	70	70	70	70
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
Chicago and Alton	118	119	118	119
Ohio and Miss.	31¾	29½	29½	31¾
Western U. Tel.	84¾	84½	84¾	84¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express	69¾	69	69	69
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21	21	21	21
American M. U. Ex	25	27¼	25	25
U. S. Express	53	51¾	54	54
Merch. U. Ex	65¼	—	—	—

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY EVENING, February 24, 1870. }

BUSINESS.—The market remains quiet, with but little doing worthy of notice. The weather yesterday was cold and disagreeable. Buyers have been shy for some days, confining their purchases to lots sufficient to supply their immediate wants. The market is well supplied with the leading articles, having made pretty extensive preparations for the spring trade. The following are the current rates for the articles noticed:

ASHES—The market is unsettled. Soda ash is quoted at 6c, pearl 9@9½c, and pots 7½c ₱ lb; dealers well supplied.

APPLES—Continue in fair demand. Prices have an upward tendency, particularly good sound ones suitable for keeping, at $2 50, $3 50 @4 00 per bbl. Sales of good to prime mixed lots at $2 25@3 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is selling at 65@75c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in good demand, the receipts having fallen off, we are reported sales at 32@35c; sales of fair to medium qualities at 24@26c.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen, No. 3 at $5 50, No. 4 at $6 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

CROCKERIES—The market yesterday was more active, buyers are more inclined to operate; wholesalers are well supplied with articles selected expressly for the market. They anticipate a large spring business. The rates at present are as follows:

COFFEE—Rio 1c per gold, prime 23c; choice 25c; fancy 26c ₱ lb.

SUGAR—New Orleans fair at 11¼c; prime 12¼c; choice 12¾c ₱ lb.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 15c; A coffee, 14¼c; B coffee 14c; extra C, 13½c; C yellow 13¼c.

SYRUPS—Golden 60c; Loverings 75c; silver drips 75c; perfection 85c ₱ gal.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7¼@8c ₱ lb; Rangoon, 7c ₱ lb.

SALT—Solar—66@67½c ₱ bbl.

STARCH—Pearl 6½c; silver gloss 11¼c; corn 12c ₱ lb.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot at 12½@13c.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans 70c; Sugar-house 65c; Porto Rico 65@75c ₱ gallon.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 50; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80; Imperial $1 40@1 80; Oolong 85c@$1 ₱ lb.

FRUITS—New layer raisins $5 ₱ box; prunes 13½c; currants 16c ₱ ₱; Valentia raisins 18@19c ₱ ₱.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand, the principal inquiry being for the better grades; sales are daily made in this market at prices ranging from $5 75@7 00 ₱ bbl, a pretty wide range. We are reported sales of Western spring wheat at $5 00@5 50; Western winter $5 50@5 75; Southern winter wheat $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with small sales at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—Dull. The market is overstocked. Whole sales in a small way at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Large operators report an improved demand for bacon, with fair transactions, buyers being more numerous, and more inclined to operate. The stock on hand is ample to meet any reasonable demand. The current prices are as follows: Shoulders, plain, 13c; sugar cured 13c; sides, ribbed, 15½c; clear do 16½c; hams, sugar cured, 18@18½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 18c.

DRIED BEEF—Is in fair sugar cured at 19½c.

LARD—Sales of leaf in tierces at 16c; in bbls 16½c; in kegs 18c, and backets 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

HAM SAUSAGE—Sales at 13½@c ₱ lb.

CANNED OIL—The market continues quiet with unchanged prices. We were reported sales in a jobbing way at 2½@30c for standard brands.

CRUDE OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 03 @1 07 ₱ gallon.

LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export. East. We can report sales of extra No. 1 at $1 35@1 40; No. 2 at 88@90c ₱ gal.

RECKET BOATS—Market dull and inactive, with more sellers than buyers at $4 ₱ cwt.

CHEESE—The market remains firm but unchanged, with light receipts. We are reported sales at the following: Goshen New York, 19c; Ohio do 18½@18c; Factory Ohio 17½@18c; Western Reserve 17c; Eastern 18@18½c; Limburger 19@20c.

SWEITZER 20c; Limburger 19@20c.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firmer. We are reported sales of Eastern cultivated at $17 @18 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Market very dull. Sales small navy at $2 25@2 30; no sales reported for the week.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull. We can report small sales at $7 75@8 00 ₱ cwt. There was very little supply.

COUPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 25; Tubs—No. 1 $11 00 No. 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

POULTRY—The receipts for some days have been very light, the market being pretty well cleaned out. Chickens are quoted dressed at 11@12c; live do prefered 9@10c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—In good supply. The mills are wholesaling bran at $1 00 ₱ cwt. Shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 75@1 80 ₱ cwt.

DRIED FRUIT—The market remains void of sale of any importance. We hear of nothing to induce buyers to operate; wholesalers are well supplied with articles selected expressly for the market. They anticipate a large spring business. The rates at present are as follows:

COFFEE—Rio 1@2c; prime 23c; choice 25c; fancy 26c ₱ ₱.

SUGAR—New Orleans fair at 11¼c; prime 12¼c; choice 12¾c ₱ ₱.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 15c; A coffee, 14¼c; B coffee 14c; extra C, 13½c; C yellow 13¼c.

SYRUPS—Golden 60c; Loverings 75c; silver drips 75c; perfection 85c ₱ gal.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7¼@8c ₱ ₱; Rangoon, 7c ₱ ₱.

SALT—Solar—66@67½c ₱ ₱.

STARCH—Pearl 6½c; silver gloss 11¼c; corn 12c ₱ ₱.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot at 12½@13c.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans 70c; Sugar-house 65c; Porto Rico 65@75c ₱ gallon.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 50; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80; Imperial $1 40@1 80; Oolong 85c@$1 ₱ ₱.

FRUITS—New layer raisins $5 ₱ box; prunes 13½c; currants 16c ₱ ₱; Valentia raisins 18@19c ₱ ₱.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand, the principal inquiry being for the better grades; sales are daily made in this market at prices ranging from $5 75@7 00 ₱ bbl, a pretty wide range. We are reported sales of Western spring wheat at $5 00@5 50; Western winter $5 50@5 75; Southern winter wheat $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with small sales at $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—Dull. The market is overstocked. Whole sales in a small way at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl.

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DRIED BEEF—Is in fair sugar cured at 19½c.

LARD—Sales of leaf in tierces at 16c; in bbls 16½c; in kegs 18c, and backets 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Are selling at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HAM SAUSAGE—Sales at 13½@c ₱ lb.

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SWEITZER 20c; Limburger 19@20c.

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DRESSED HOGS—Dull. We can report small sales at $7 75@8 00 ₱ cwt. There was very little supply.

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DRIED FRUIT—The market remains void of sale of any importance. We hear of nothing to induce buyers to operate; wholesalers are well supplied with articles selected expressly for the market. They anticipate a large spring business. The rates at present are as follows:

COFFEE—Rio 1@2c; prime 23c; choice 25c; fancy 26c ₱ ₱.

SUGAR—New Orleans fair at 11¼c; prime 12¼c; choice 12¾c ₱ ₱.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 15c; A coffee, 14¼c; B coffee 14c; extra C, 13½c; C yellow 13¼c.

SYRUPS—Golden 60c; Loverings 75c; silver drips 75c; perfection 85c ₱ gal.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7¼@8c ₱ ₱; Rangoon, 7c ₱ ₱.

SALT—Solar—66@67½c ₱ ₱.

STARCH—Pearl 6½c; silver gloss 11¼c; corn 12c ₱ ₱.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot at 12½@13c.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans 70c; Sugar-house 65c; Porto Rico 65@75c ₱ gallon.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 50; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80; Imperial $1 40@1 80; Oolong 85c@$1 ₱ ₱.

FRUITS—New layer raisins $5 ₱ box; prunes 13½c; currants 16c ₱ ₱; Valentia raisins 18@19c ₱ ₱.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand, the principal inquiry being for the better grades; sales are daily made in this market at prices ranging from $5 75@7 00 ₱ bbl, a pretty wide range. We are reported sales of Western spring wheat at $5 00@5 50; Western

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116¾@116¾.

NEW YORK, February 24—P. M.

EVENTS IN WALL STREET.

The events of Wall street to day were the most important since the opening of the new year. It has been sold at a premium in gold, while the latter fell to 116¼ under enormous sales and news from Washington that the senate had passed a resolution against further increase of the currency, and from London of a further rise in bonds. Stocks also fell 1 to 5 ₱ cent., and the market was for a time on the verge of a panic. The rush to sell was great, and weak holders slaughtered freely by brokers. Government also fell off in sympathy with gold. The day was altogether a gala one for the bears.

MONEY.

Money a trifle more active at 5@6 ₱ cent. as call.

STERLING

Quiet at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD

Opened at 117¾, declined to 116¼, and closed at 116¾@ 116¾. Clearances $38,000,000. Carrying rates 4@7 ₱ cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower but closed steady only small shounts offering. 6s 1881 registered, do 102; 1881 coupon, do 119½@119¾; do 62 115¾@115¾; do 65 115¾@115¾; do new 112¾@112¾; do '67 113¾@113¾; do 68 112¾@112¾; 10-40s registered, do 109½@110. The Sub-Treasury accepted $20,000 at 116 and $10,000 at 116.

STATE BONDS

Steady. Missouris 91; old Tennessees 55½; new 48½; old Virginia 62; new 48; old North Carolina 45; new 29¾.

STOCKS.

Fell heavily with the other dealings in Vanderbilt shares, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Canton and Mississippi. Rock Island alone was firm. The decline was general and unbroken for a short interval, and there was generally a better feeling in the market, which, however, proved unsettled. Miscellaneous and express shares very dull.

CLOSING.

Canton 38½; Cumberland 30½; Western Union Telegraph 81; Quicksilver 19½; Mariposa 9½; do preferred 21; Adams Express 69; Wells, Fargo 21; American 25; United States 51½; Pacific Mail 41¾; New York Central 96¾; Erie 26¾; do preferred 45; Hudson River 94; Reading 97½; Michigan Central 121; Lake Shore 87¾; Illinois 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg 101¾; Northwestern 72¾; do preferred 89; Rock Island 120½; St. Paul 64¾; do preferred 78½; Fort Wayne 91¾; Toledo and Wabash 46; do preferred 70; Ohio and Mississippi 29; New Jersey Central 103; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 78½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 74½; Dubuque 110¾; Del. Lack. and W. 95; old Coupons 117¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 24—Evening.—Cotton decidedly lower; sales 4,000 bales at 28½c for middling Orleans; receipts 7,205 bbls; favors buyers, with a moderate business; sales of 9,000 bbls at $4 75@5 00 for superfine State and western; $5 10@5 35 for extra State; $5 45@5 75 for extra west; $5 70@5 75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 80@6 25 for extra. Rye dull at $5 20@5 30 for good to choice. Corn opened a shade firmer, sales 350 bbls at $1 04@1 15. Corn meal is dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; sales at 99@$1 Rye. Receipts of wheat 3,900 bush; dull and heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 66,000 bush at $1 12 @1 14 for No 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1 15@1 18 for No 2 red winter; $1 20@1 23 for amber winter. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; sales 20,000 bush at 72@73c for western and 74@75c for State. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley malt dull and heavy. No 2 spring nominal at $1 45@1 50. Provisions opened firm but closed dull. Pork sold at $21 50@21 62½ for new mess, $21 25@21 37½ for prime mess, $19 50@20 for prime, and $23@23 50 for new mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged; middles quiet; sales 75 boxes at 11c for short clear. Lard opened firm but closed heavy; sales 1,000 bbls new mess, seller January at 13½c; seller February at 13¾c; seller March at 13¾@13 15-16c; seller April at 14c; seller June at 14½c; seller July at 14¾c; seller August at 15c; seller September at 15¼c; seller October at 15½c; seller November at 15¾c; seller December at 16c; seller January, 1871, at 16¼c; seller February at 16½c; seller March at 16¾c; seller April at 17c; seller May at 17¼c; seller June at 17½c; seller July at 17¾c; seller August at 18c; seller September at 18¼c; seller October at 18½c; seller November at 18¾c; seller December at 19c; seller January, 1872, at 19¼c; seller February at 19½c; seller March at 19¾c; seller April at 20c; seller May at 20¼c; seller June at 20½c; seller July at 20¾c; seller August at 21c; seller September at 21¼c; seller October at 21½c; seller November at 21¾c; seller December at 22c; seller January, 1873, at 22¼c; seller February at 22½c; seller March at 22¾c; seller April at 23c; seller May at 23¼c; seller June at 23½c; seller July at 23¾c; seller August at 24c; seller September at 24¼c; seller October at 24½c; seller November at 24¾c; seller December at 25c; seller January, 1874, at 25¼c; seller February at 25½c; seller March at 25¾c; seller April at 26c; seller May at 26¼c; seller June at 26½c; seller July at 26¾c; seller August at 27c; seller September at 27¼c; seller October at 27½c; seller November at 27¾c; seller December at 28c; seller January, 1875, at 28¼c; seller February at 28½c; seller March at 28¾c; seller April at 29c; seller May at 29¼c; seller June at 29½c; seller July at 29¾c; seller August at 30c; seller September at 30¼c; seller October at 30½c; seller November at 30¾c; seller December at 31c; seller January, 1876, at 31¼c; seller February at 31½c; seller March at 31¾c; seller April at 32c; seller May at 32¼c; seller June at 32½c; seller July at 32¾c; seller August at 33c; seller September at 33¼c; seller October at 33½c; seller November at 33¾c; seller December at 34c; seller January, 1877, at 34¼c; seller February at 34½c; seller March at 34¾c; seller April at 35c; seller May at 35¼c; seller June at 35½c; seller July at 35¾c; seller August at 36c; seller September at 36¼c; seller October at 36½c; seller November at 36¾c; seller December at 37c; seller January, 1878, at 37¼c; seller February at 37½c; seller March at 37¾c; seller April at 38c; seller May at 38¼c; seller June at 38½c; seller July at 38¾c; seller August at 39c; seller September at 39¼c; seller October at 39½c; seller November at 39¾c; seller December at 40c; seller January, 1879, at 40¼c; seller February at 40½c; seller March at 40¾c; seller April at 41c; seller May at 41¼c; seller June at 41½c; seller July at 41¾c; seller August at 42c; seller September at 42¼c; seller October at 42½c; seller November at 42¾c; seller December at 43c; seller January, 1880, at 43¼c; seller February at 43½c; seller March at 43¾c; seller April at 44c; seller May at 44¼c; seller June at 44½c; seller July at 44¾c; seller August at 45c; seller September at 45¼c; seller October at 45½c; seller November at 45¾c; seller December at 46c; seller January, 1881, at 46¼c; seller February at 46½c; seller March at 46¾c; seller April at 47c; seller May at 47¼c; seller June at 47½c; seller July at 47¾c; seller August at 48c; seller September at 48¼c; seller October at 48½c; seller November at 48¾c; seller December at 49c; seller January, 1882, at 49¼c; seller February at 49½c; seller March at 49¾c; seller April at 50c; seller May at 50¼c; seller June at 50½c; seller July at 50¾c; seller August at 51c; seller September at 51¼c; seller October at 51½c; seller November at 51¾c; seller December at 52c; seller January, 1883, at 52¼c; seller February at 52½c; seller March at 52¾c; seller April at 53c; seller May at 53¼c; seller June at 53½c; seller July at 53¾c; seller August at 54c; seller September at 54¼c; seller October at 54½c; seller November at 54¾c; seller December at 55c; seller January, 1884, at 55¼c; seller February at 55½c; seller March at 55¾c; seller April at 56c; seller May at 56¼c; seller June at 56½c; seller July at 56¾c; seller August at 57c; seller September at 57¼c; seller October at 57½c; seller November at 57¾c; seller December at 58c; seller January, 1885, at 58¼c; seller February at 58½c; seller March at 58¾c; seller April at 59c; seller May at 59¼c; seller June at 59½c; seller July at 59¾c; seller August at 60c; seller September at 60¼c; seller October at 60½c; seller November at 60¾c; seller December at 61c; seller January, 1886, at 61¼c; seller February at 61½c; seller March at 61¾c; seller April at 62c; seller May at 62¼c; seller June at 62½c; seller July at 62¾c; seller August at 63c; seller September at 63¼c; seller October at 63½c; seller November at 63¾c; seller December at 64c; seller January, 1887, at 64¼c; seller February at 64½c; seller March at 64¾c; seller April at 65c; seller May at 65¼c; seller June at 65½c; seller July at 65¾c; seller August at 66c; seller September at 66¼c; seller October at 66½c; seller November at 66¾c; seller December at 67c; seller January, 1888, at 67¼c; seller February at 67½c; seller March at 67¾c; seller April at 68c; seller May at 68¼c; seller June at 68½c; seller July at 68¾c; seller August at 69c; seller September at 69¼c; seller October at 69½c; seller November at 69¾c; seller December at 70c; seller January, 1889, at 70¼c; seller February at 70½c; seller March at 70¾c; seller April at 71c; seller May at 71¼c; seller June at 71½c; seller July at 71¾c; seller August at 72c; seller September at 72¼c; seller October at 72½c; seller November at 72¾c; seller December at 73c; seller January, 1890, at 73¼c; seller February at 73½c; seller March at 73¾c; seller April at 74c; seller May at 74¼c; seller June at 74½c; seller July at 74¾c; seller August at 75c; seller September at 75¼c; seller October at 75½c; seller November at 75¾c; seller December at 76c; seller January, 1891, at 76¼c; seller February at 76½c; seller March at 76¾c; seller April at 77c; seller May at 77¼c; seller June at 77½c; seller July at 77¾c; seller August at 78c; seller September at 78¼c; seller October at 78½c; seller November at 78¾c; seller December at 79c; seller January, 1892, at 79¼c; seller February at 79½c; seller March at 79¾c; seller April at 80c; seller May at 80¼c; seller June at 80½c; seller July at 80¾c; seller August at 81c; seller September at 81¼c; seller October at 81½c; seller November at 81¾c; seller December at 82c; seller January, 1893, at 82¼c; seller February at 82½c; seller March at 82¾c; seller April at 83c; seller May at 83¼c; seller June at 83½c; seller July at 83¾c; seller August at 84c; seller September at 84¼c; seller October at 84½c; seller November at 84¾c; seller December at 85c; seller January, 1894, at 85¼c; seller February at 85½c; seller March at 85¾c; seller April at 86c; seller May at 86¼c; seller June at 86½c; seller July at 86¾c; seller August at 87c; seller September at 87¼c; seller October at 87½c; seller November at 87¾c; seller December at 88c; seller January, 1895, at 88¼c; seller February at 88½c; seller March at 88¾c; seller April at 89c; seller May at 89¼c; seller June at 89½c; seller July at 89¾c; seller August at 90c; seller September at 90¼c; seller October at 90½c; seller November at 90¾c; seller December at 91c; seller January, 1896, at 91¼c; seller February at 91½c; seller March at 91¾c; seller April at 92c; seller May at 92¼c; seller June at 92½c; seller July at 92¾c; seller August at 93c; seller September at 93¼c; seller October at 93½c; seller November at 93¾c; seller December at 94c; seller January, 1897, at 94¼c; seller February at 94½c; seller March at 94¾c; seller April at 95c; seller May at 95¼c; seller June at 95½c; seller July at 95¾c; seller August at 96c; seller September at 96¼c; seller October at 96½c; seller November at 96¾c; seller December at 97c; seller January, 1898, at 97¼c; seller February at 97½c; seller March at 97¾c; seller April at 98c; seller May at 98¼c; seller June at 98½c; seller July at 98¾c; seller August at 99c; seller September at 99¼c; seller October at 99½c; seller November at 99¾c; seller December at 100c; seller January, 1899, at 100¼c; seller February at 100½c; seller March at 100¾c; seller April at 101c; seller May at 101¼c; seller June at 101½c; seller July at 101¾c; seller August at 102c; seller September at 102¼c; seller October at 102½c; seller November at 102¾c; seller December at 103c; seller January, 1900, at 103¼c; seller February at 103½c; seller March at 103¾c; seller April at 104c; seller May at 104¼c; seller June at 104½c; seller July at 104¾c; seller August at 105c; seller September at 105¼c; seller October at 105½c; seller November at 105¾c; seller December at 106c; seller January, 1901, at 106¼c; seller February at 106½c; seller March at 106¾c; seller April at 107c; seller May at 107¼c; seller June at 107½c; seller July at 107¾c; seller August at 108c; seller September at 108¼c; seller October at 108½c; seller November at 108¾c; seller December at 109c; seller January, 1902, at 109¼c; seller February at 109½c; seller March at 109¾c; seller April at 110c; seller May at 110¼c; seller June at 110½c; seller July at 110¾c; seller August at 111c; seller September at 111¼c; seller October at 111½c; seller November at 111¾c; seller December at 112c; seller January, 1903, at 112¼c; seller February at 112½c; seller March at 112¾c; seller April at 113c; seller May at 113¼c; seller June at 113½c; seller July at 113¾c; seller August at 114c; seller September at 114¼c; seller October at 114½c; seller November at 114¾c; seller December at 115c; seller January, 1904, at 115¼c; seller February at 115½c; seller March at 115¾c; seller April at 116c; seller May at 116¼c; seller June at 116½c; seller July at 116¾c; seller August at 117c; seller September at 117¼c; seller October at 117½c; seller November at 117¾c; seller December at 118c; seller January, 1905, at 118¼c; seller February at 118½c; seller March at 118¾c; seller April at 119c; seller May at 119¼c; seller June at 119½c; seller July at 119¾c; seller August at 120c; seller September at 120¼c; seller October at 120½c; seller November at 120¾c; seller December at 121c; seller January, 1906, at 121¼c; seller February at 121½c; seller March at 121¾c; seller April at 122c; seller May at 122¼c; seller June at 122½c; seller July at 122¾c; seller August at 123c; seller September at 123¼c; seller October at 123½c; seller November at 123¾c; seller December at 124c; seller January, 1907, at 124¼c; seller February at 124½c; seller March at 124¾c; seller April at 125c; seller May at 125¼c; seller June at 125½c; seller July at 125¾c; seller August at 126c; seller September at 126¼c; seller October at 126½c; seller November at 126¾c; seller December at 127c; seller January, 1908, at 127¼c; seller February at 127½c; seller March at 127¾c; seller April at 128c; seller May at 128¼c; seller June at 128½c; seller July at 128¾c; seller August at 129c; seller September at 129¼c; seller October at 129½c; seller November at 129¾c; seller December at 130c; seller January, 1909, at 130¼c; seller February at 130½c; seller March at 130¾c; seller April at 131c; seller May at 131¼c; seller June at 131½c; seller July at 131¾c; seller August at 132c; seller September at 132¼c; seller October at 132½c; seller November at 132¾c; seller December at 133c; seller January, 1910, at 133¼c; seller February at 133½c; seller March at 133¾c; seller April at 134c; seller May at 134¼c; seller June at 134½c; seller July at 134¾c; seller August at 135c; seller September at 135¼c; seller October at 135½c; seller November at 135¾c; seller December at 136c; seller January, 1911, at 136¼c; seller February at 136½c; seller March at 136¾c; seller April at 137c; seller May at 137¼c; seller June at 137½c; seller July at 137¾c; seller August at 138c; seller September at 138¼c; seller October at 138½c; seller November at 138¾c; seller December at 139c; seller January, 1912, at 139¼c; seller February at 139½c; seller March at 139¾c; seller April at 140c; seller May at 140¼c; seller June at 140½c; seller July at 140¾c; seller August at 141c; seller September at 141¼c; seller October at 141½c; seller November at 141¾c; seller December at 142c; seller January, 1913, at 142¼c; seller February at 142½c; seller March at 142¾c; seller April at 143c; seller May at 143¼c; seller June at 143½c; seller July at 143¾c; seller August at 144c; seller September at 144¼c; seller October at 144½c; seller November at 144¾c; seller December at 145c; seller January, 1914, at 145¼c; seller February at 145½c; seller March at 145¾c; seller April at 146c; seller May at 146¼c; seller June at 146½c; seller July at 146¾c; seller August at 147c; seller September at 147¼c; seller October at 147½c; seller November at 147¾c; seller December at 148c; seller January, 1915, at 148¼c; seller February at 148½c; seller March at 148¾c; seller April at 149c; seller May at 149¼c; seller June at 149½c; seller July at 149¾c; seller August at 150c; seller September at 150¼c; seller October at 150½c; seller November at 150¾c; seller December at 151c; seller January, 1916, at 151¼c; seller February at 151½c; seller March at 151¾c; seller April at 152c; seller May at 152¼c; seller June at 152½c; seller July at 152¾c; seller August at 153c; seller September at 153¼c; seller October at 153½c; seller November at 153¾c; seller December at 154c; seller January, 1917, at 154¼c; seller February at 154½c; seller March at 154¾c; seller April at 155c; seller May at 155¼c; seller June at 155½c; seller July at 155¾c; seller August at 156c; seller September at 156¼c; seller October at 156½c; seller November at 156¾c; seller December at 157c; seller January, 1918, at 157¼c; seller February at 157½c; seller March at 157¾c; seller April at 158c; seller May at 158¼c; seller June at 158½c; seller July at 158¾c; seller August at 159c; seller September at 159¼c; seller October at 159½c; seller November at 159¾c; seller December at 160c; seller January, 1919, at 160¼c; seller February at 160½c; seller March at 160¾c; seller April at 161c; seller May at 161¼c; seller June at 161½c; seller July at 161¾c; seller August at 162c; seller September at 162¼c; seller October at 162½c; seller November at 162¾c; seller December at 163c; seller January, 1920, at 163¼c; seller February at 163½c; seller March at 163¾c; seller April at 164c; seller May at 164¼c; seller June at 164½c; seller July at 164¾c; seller August at 165c; seller September at 165¼c; seller October at 165½c; seller November at 165¾c; seller December at 166c; seller January, 1921, at 166¼c; seller February at 166½c; seller March at 166¾c; seller April at 167c; seller May at 167¼c; seller June at 167½c; seller July at 167¾c; seller August at 168c; seller September at 168¼c; seller October at 168½c; seller November at 168¾c; seller December at 169c; seller January, 1922, at 169¼c; seller February at 169½c; seller March at 169¾c; seller April at 170c; seller May at 170¼c; seller June at 170½c; seller July at 170¾c; seller August at 171c; seller September at 171¼c; seller October at 171½c; seller November at 171¾c; seller December at 172c; seller January, 1923, at 172¼c; seller February at 172½c; seller March at 172¾c; seller April at 173c; seller May at 173¼c; seller June at 173½c; seller July at 173¾c; seller August at 174c; seller September at 174¼c; seller October at 174½c; seller November at 174¾c; seller December

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be located in its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and consequent of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Gallagher James, Little Hocking, Ohio	1
Kelly Mrs. H. F., Youngstown, Ohio	1
Malone Anna E., Houston, Pa	1
McDonald F., Steubenville, Ohio	1
Nebber Miss D., Franklin, Pa	1
Rietard Mrs. C., Freeport, Pa	1
Wright Mrs. Jane, Sharpsburgh, Pa	1

THE MAYORS OFFICE.—Only one case was heard at the Mayors Office yesterday. Something very unusual.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson has held less inquests this month than perhaps any month during his term of office.

PIANO STOOLS selling at cost. No. 70 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

LOOK out for a grand masquerade for next Tuesday night. Enter your names early and procure costume tickets.

HOME AGAIN.—Ex-Sheriff Cinley has returned home, after a short trip to the eastern cities, and to Washington, Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c.

THE PROTHONOTARYSHIP.—W. A. Herron, Esq., and W. H. Glenn, Engineer of the Court House, will be candidates for the office of Prothonotary.

BILLIARDS.—A match game of billiards, played Wednesday evening at Bemmit's billiard hall, between Dodds and Steel, for the nominal game of $100, was won by Dodds, who discounted his opponent, and made two magnificent runs of 287 and 178.

CITY TREASURER'S SALARY.—At the meeting of the Finance Committee, Wednesday afternoon, a motion was made to fix the salary of the Treasurer at $5,000 per annum. Something was said about "outside pickings," and as a consequence the matter went over for further consideration.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About half-past five o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 67, corner of Penn and Thirty-second streets, occasioned by a small fire in a blacksmith shop in Mulberry alley, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. The building is frame, and the fire caught from a defective flue. The loss to the building will amount to about fifty dollars. It is owned by a man named Storm.

AN INCIDENT.—Wednesday night when the female inmates of the dance house on Liberty street were conveyed to the lock-up, several gallants left fifteen dollars for their appearance yesterday morning. When discharged yesterday the money was given to the women and these young Lotharios calling sometime afterward learned to their chagrin that their fifteen dollars was "gone where the woo'flaine twineth."

A VALUABLE PATENT.—Chalmer's Spencer's patent non-conductor, for coating steam boilers and hot air pipes, has proved invaluable to vessels. It is non-combustible and durable, and is intended to replace the old covering of felt. After a number of trials it was fully adopted in the British navy in 1865, and by our Government in 1867. Boilers covered with this material will save 33 per cent. in the consumption of fuel. It is highly recommended by Isaac Harbaugh, Jr., and Mr. Spencer has stated it bear witness to its saving properties. Mr. L. M. Hart, No. 322 Walnut street, is the sole agent.

Tour Among the Pawnbrokers.

Mr. Robert McCready, United States Internal Revenue Inspector, yesterday made a tour through the various pawnbroking establishments, in the city with a view of ascertaining whether their books were kept in accordance with the new revenue law, namely: All contracts on checks on their books stamped with five cent stamps. He found the books of all the pawnbrokers establishments but two correct. These two were H. W. Cimlotti's and Schmidt's on Smithfield street. Their contracts were not stamped and accordingly the Inspector took charge of the books and they are now in the hands of the Government authorities, and will remain there until an investigation is held. There are between two and three hundred checks not stamped. Inspector McCready is very watchful and the Government have a good detective officer in the person of that gentleman.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending February 22, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 100,057—Vegetable cutter; Wm. A. Boyden and Chas. J. Mann, Alloona.

No. 100,058—Harness; Alonzo Hausner and Davis Grim, Pittsburgh; said Alozo Hausner assigns his rights to Philip Lorim, Beaver county.

No. 100,059—Tool holder for grindstones; Philip Leonard, Sharon.

No. 100,126—Railway car coupling; Thomas L. Herd, Allegheny City.

DESIGNS.—No. 3,856—Ornamenting glassware; Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, assignor to Wm. Doyle, Birmingham, Jr.

No. 3,857—Ornamenting glassware; John Bryce, Pittsburg.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, February 24, 1870:

Adam Fath to John Hucksteter, July 5, 1869; lot in Allegheny city 20 by 100 feet on Jackson street $1,100

Robbin E. Hummewell to Robert Gwinn, February 21, 1870; lot 25 by 200 feet, on Penn avenue, formerly known as Lowrie's lane, Twenty-tieth ward, Pittsburgh $1,100

Thomas Nellon to Mary Jane Lynn, February 7, 1870; lot 30 by 150 feet in Braddocks borough $500

Chas. Andrews to Patrick McMahon, August, 1869; lot in South Pittsburgh 30 by 128 feet on Pittsburgh and Coal Hill turnpike $250

Wm. G. Reed to Sarah E. Hare and Isabella Reed, December 23, 1863; 20 acres of land in Lawrence township $472

John Wait and Lavina, his wife, to Catherine C. McCosker, October 1, 1867; lot 38 by 82 feet 10 in L. H. Wright's plan, Pitt township, $450

Letitia L. Orr to Lewis Rodgers, December 3, 1867; lot 19 by 95 feet on Boyle street, Allegheny city $300

James R. Mellon to Harriet Simpson, February 3, 1870; lot 28 by 100 feet on Highland avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh $650

Thomas S. Maple et ux. to Samuel Rittinger, May 1, 1869; lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in Lower St. Clair township $225

Ephraim S. Thompson to Thomas Mellon, February 15, 1870; lot 112 by 400 feet in the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh $2,500

The Dance House Raid—Hearing and Discharge of the Prisoners.

Yesterday morning a hearing took place before Mayor Brush in the case of the forty-nine persons arrested at the Liberty street dance house the night previous, mention of which appeared in these columns yesterday morning. After examining a number of witnesses who testified that on the occasions of these balls the house and the locality of the house was the scene of the greatest disorder, the Mayor read the ordinance in regard to disorderly houses, gatherings, and balls of dissolute persons, which empower him to impose a fine of from five to one hundred dollars for each offense; and also imprisonment. The Mayor stated that numerous complaints had been made against this house and these balls, and he had felt it his duty to act as he had done. In this case he was not disposed to be severe with the offenders, but having made the example of the arrest he would discharge them all with a severe reprimand and a warning that if any of them should be again arrested on a similar charge he would impose the full penalty of the law upon them. It was his determination to break up all such disorderly gatherings. The accused then received their deposits and departed. Late last night before, after which they departed. Hunter, the proprietor of the house, was held in $200 bail to answer at Court.

The Pleasant Valley Railway Bill.

The announcement that a bill to authorize the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company to extend its line to this city, has been defeated in the Senate, caused considerable feeling among the friends of the enterprise in Allegheny City. Many persons are disposed to censure Senator Graham, who, although voting for the bill, is nevertheless charged with having secretly connived at its defeat. The suspicion is based mainly upon the allegation that he is a large shareholder in the Manchester Passenger Railway Company. We have the most direct and positive assurances that Senator Graham does not own a dollar of stock in this company, having sold what interest he had some time ago. We think, therefore, that the reason urged by Senators for defeating the bill, was because the Pleasant Valley Company asked the right to occupy a portion of Ohio street now occupied by the Manchester Company—which it is claimed cannot be granted, under decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. In other words, that the Manchester company having obtained the right from the Legislature and the Councils to use and occupy that portion of Ohio street, its franchise cannot be interfered with. Captain Jas. Koontz, President of the Manchester line, bases his opposition to the bill on this supposition, and says he will offer no opposition to the passage of the act if the Pleasant Valley company will choose a route which will not interfere with the company which he represents. The question came up in the Councilmanic night, and a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to take the bill passed, was adopted by a majority vote, but not reached in Select Council.

RINK.—The ice continues in excellent condition.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

Adjourned Meeting of the Members.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association in this vicinity, was held at the office of Messrs. Swearingen & McCandless, Fourth avenue, last evening.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. E. Abel read a communication from the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, recommending that a new committee be appointed to look after the constitution. The committee appointed two are physicians, and could not devote the necessary time required, and two others lived out of the city. The communication was received and filed, and a new committee, consisting of Messrs. Swearingen, Preston, Abel and Mellwaine were appointed as the new committee.

The Committee on Rooms reported progress, and were discharged.

Mr. E. Abel read a communication from Secretary Harvey, of the State Association, in regard to procuring orders for excursion tickets for the 17th of May.

Mr. T. Brent Swearingen suggested that a circular be printed stating the object of the society, and that a copy be sent to each member.

On motion of Mr. Ross, it was resolved that on the adoption of the constitution, it be printed in pamphlet form, and a copy sent to each member of the Reserve Corps in this vicinity.

On motion, the following new members were admitted, and paid their dues: Cirlil W. Hazzard, T. Brent Swearingen, Thomas W. Bell, John C. Gray, G. W. Mingus and John A. Rose.

On motion, adjourned.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

THE NEW IRON BUILDING.

Description of the Edifice—Its Size—Estimated Cost, Etc., Etc.

The First National Banking Company have removed their offices from the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue to the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, which have been fitted up nicely, and which will be occupied until the elegant new bank building, to be erected on the site of the old offices, is completed, which will probably be in nearly two years. The old building will be demolished, as soon as the contracts are given out, new excavations made and the work pushed forward as speedily as possible. The lot has a front on Wood street of forty feet and extends along fifth avenue a distance of eighty feet to the alley way. The new edifice will occupy the entire lot and will be five stories in height with a basement and subcellar underneath. It will be eighty-six feet from the street to the roof and one hundred feet from the same place to a turret above the roof. The end of the building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, will be lapped off, so that the building will front in like manner as Brady's building, corner Fourth avenue and Wood street. Above the entrances will be erected in zinc two statues, representing "Commerce and Industry." The building will be composed for the most part of iron, and will be made entirely fire proof, as all gunns have the firm and burglar proof. About two-thirds of the first floor will be occupied by the bank, and on a half story between the first and second floors will be the Directors' rooms. In the rear end of the first floor, and fronting on Fifth avenue, will be a store room. The basement underneath will be occupied by the banking room and also be used for store rooms, we presume. The fronts of the second story will be from Fifth avenue, and the balance of the building will be occupied as offices, of which there will be seventy-five or eighty. The safe of the bank will be located near the center of the first floor, and will be constructed in such a manner as to resist all ravages of fire and burglars. The contract for the iron work was given out a half hour ago, and the balance of the building will likely be underway in the course of the week. For the benefit of our home manufacturers we can state that one of the iron work is to be furnished in this city. The building will have a Mansard French roof, and will be heated throughout by steam with the most approved heating apparatus. It is expected that eighteen months will be required to complete the building. Its exact cost cannot be stated, but it is estimated that over $250,000 will be expended on it. The iron work alone, it is said, will amount to nearly $100,000. The most elaborate plans have been made by the architect, Griffith Thomas, Esq., of Broadway, New York, and photographic views of the building are now being made, we understand. A more definite idea of the character of the building may be obtained from the following:

THE MASONRY.

Commencing with the masonry we observe by the specifications that all the stone and brick work is to be built in the strongest and most thorough and workmanlike manner. The front piers on Wood street and Fifth avenue, and all the interior piers and columns are to have two courses of base or coping, the first course to be in stones 6 feet by 6 feet and 12 inches thick, and the second course to be of stones 6 feet by 3 feet and 30 inches thick. All the foundation stones throughout are to be of the